

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As a member of modern society, people cannot be separated from the writing and reading. Writing is an activity used to express imagination, ideas, and creativities. Writing can also contribute to spiritual and emotional development. Reading is useful because by reading people will get information, knowledge about science, technology, and others.

Some people are more interested in reading a literary book rather than scientific book. This is because of two reasons. First, reading a literary book is just an entertainment for them. They need relax time after they are confronted by monotonous and static activities like working and studying. So that, by reading the literary book they can get their own pleasure. Second, reading a literary book makes them seeing, feeling and understanding life, human beings, and nature better (Koesnoesoebroto, 1980:4).

A literary book such as drama, poetry, and fiction is an author imagination of world, life, and experience remarked in words. The one of literary books, which is discussed here, is poetry.

Poetry is the oldest form of literature. A long time ago, when people did not know anything about written language, they got such kind of stories from a storyteller. The storyteller relied many stories on his memory

and not on written language. He was speaking at the common place like markets and the edge of broadways with many people surround him to recite his stories. Those memorized stories are what people today called with verse or poems (Barnett, 1963:297).

Poetry is the most condensed and concentrated form of literature and says it in fewer words and in less space. Poets choose words for their sense, but they also choose words for what they hit at or suggest, for the way their sound and for the word pictures they create (Perrine, 1977:9).

As one of the oldest genre in literary history, poetry is closely related to the term “lyric”, which derives etymologically from the Greek musical instrument “lyra”, and points to an origin in the sphere of music. In classical antiquity as well as in the Middle Ages, minstrel recited poetry, accompanied by the lyre or other musical instruments. The term “poetry” however goes back to the Greek word “poieo” (“to make” or “to produce”), indicating that the poet is the person who “makes” verse (Klarer, 1999:28).

Poetry is not a higher kind of reason; it is the first grade of verbalized experience, prior to logic, prior to morality. The world (wherever is outside ourselves) makes its impression on us. The mind expresses its intuitions in verbal symbols and that expression is poetry.

Poetry is at once the simplest and the most complex form of literary expression. It is simple in the sense that it is primitive, that historically it precedes prose literature and represents a more direct and spontaneous method of rendering experience in language than prose. It is free to utilize

all the aspect of language, the sound and rhythm, and associations of words, as well as their intellectual meaning or simple denotation.

Nevertheless, the language of poem precisely has a specific value for a poet. It illustrates many subjects of life. It is maybe like a poem of Rupert Brooke. The most Brooke's theme of poem is about war patriotism in the First World War, but he also has a love, bravery and mythology topics(<http://www.europeanhistory.about.com/library/readyref/blpersonrupertbrooke.htm>. October. 10. 2004).

Ordinary persons maybe find some difficulties to say the right sentences to apprehend. Their thoughts and feeling are dealing with their imaginations and experiences. In this case poets have been able to explain it. However, the language of poems is not only amusement and decoration, it aids to the poet's messages to the readers, also entails in social fact, human nature, and personal experiences.

Here, the writer wants to focus on the dominant figurative language used in Rupert Brooke's poems. Figurative language is the language that has more than one meaning and produced from creative imagination. It cannot be understood literary because the words are used in non- literal sense.

In the poetry, a poet tries to express his ideas, and imaginations through a medium of language. Since the poet uses a language as the medium of conveying his ideas, it is quiet important. Like rhythm and imaginary; figurative language might be to be the province of poetry rather than novel.

Figurative language according to Warinner (in Tarigan, 1985:179) is language that is used imaginatively and not literary. Thus when having to understand it, people have to think deeper. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense. Appealing to the imagination, figurative language provides new ways of looking at the new world. It always makes the use of a comparison between different things. Figurative language compares two things that are different in enough ways so that their similarities, when pointed out, are interesting, unique and/or surprising (<http://www.languagesearch.PcHr/eduplan/figurative.html>).

The similarity in dissimilarity then is the essence of comparison. In here, the poet just wants to give impression to his language to express his special meaning in order to get a special effect from the reader. For poet, words can mean more than dictionary means. Words have the power to suggest ideas and images related to their explicit meaning.

The figurative language, after all, belongs to a language phenomenon, which is interested to analyze, because they are the products of creative imagination. Figurative language with its compatible terms forces the reader to attend to the connotation rather than to the denotations. Using the figurative language the poet can create his poem concrete, condensed and interesting. The writer takes Rupert Brooke's poems in figurative language because it makes the writer interested in knowing the knowledge of poetry and its elements in order to be more clearly understood by the writer and the reader generally.

With these arguments and reasons, the researcher feels fully encouraged to analyze the phenomenon and to present it in the research paper entitled **FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN RUPERT BROOKE'S POEMS.**

B. Literature Review

The researcher wants to present the previous research that deals especially with figurative language analysis in general.

The previous research is done by Destiawan (2004) from Sebelas Maret University entitled "Self-Concept in Rupert Brooke's Poem". His study comes to the conclusion that self-concept in Rupert Brooke's poem tells about striving and survival.

The researcher has the same object but different aspects to be researched subject. In this research, the researcher discusses the figurative language and the writer wants to know the kinds of figurative language used in Rupert Brooke's poems, to describe the meaning of figurative language found in Rupert Brooke's poems and to reveal the dominant figurative language in the Rupert Brooke's poems.

C. Problem Statement

In this research, the problem statements are as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative language can be found in Rupert Brooke's poems?
2. What is the meaning of figurative language found in Rupert Brooke's poems?

D. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the researcher just wants to analyze the kinds of figurative language in Rupert Brooke's poems, the meaning of figurative language in Rupert Brooke's poems, and the dominant of figurative language in Rupert Brooke's poems. The writer takes five poems of Rupert Brooke among at all of his poems because they have the love and mythology topics; beside Rupert Brooke is well known as the romantic and war-patriotic poets. And the writer concentrates on: *The Fish, A Channel Passage, Heaven, Menelaus and Helen, and The Great Lover*.

E. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study are as followings:

1. To find out the kinds of the figurative language in Rupert Brooke's poems.
2. To describe the meaning of the figurative language in Rupert Brooke's poems.

3. To find out the dominant figurative language in Rupert Brooke's poems.

F. Benefit of the Study

The benefits of the study from the poetry are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This study can contribute to the science of linguistics, especially the relation between figurative language and literary work.

2. Practical Benefit

It is expected that study can improve the student or the reader's knowledge particularly in figurative language in Rupert Brooke's poems.

G. Research Method

Research method is defined as a procedure or mechanism necessary applied in finding out the solution for the problems that have been formulated within a research. The research method of the study contains: type of the research, object of the research, type of the data and data source, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

1. Type of the Study

This research is a descriptive research in which the objective is to describe the actual user of language for communication. The nature is not to test and to prove but to explore and to describe.

The research is qualitative. The data collected is in the form of words rather than numbers. The qualitative data consists of detailed description

of situation, events, people, interaction, and observed behaviors, direct questions, from people about their experiences, attitudes, beliefs, thoughts, and entire passage from documents, correspondence, records and case histories.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the research in this study is figurative language used in Rupert Brooke's poems.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

Poetry is at once the simplest and the most complex form of literary expression. The poems can be spoken or written. They can be found in song, magazine, drama, poetry, etc. In this research, the writer will study Rupert Brooke's poems. The source of all the data taken from the library and internet.

The writer uses primary data sources, are the text itself; *The Fish*, *A Channel Passage*, *Heaven*, *Menelaus and Helen*, and *The Great Lover*. The materials are about Rupert Brooke's poems and also the figurative language theory and the other data, which can support the study.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The data are collected by documentation. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect the data by using the document or evidence list. The last the writer collect and record both primary data and secondary data in a sort of documents used as the evidence of the study.

The necessary steps of collecting the data are as follows:

- a) Reading the poem more than once.
- b) Finding out all the words, sentences and phrase having figurative language as the data.
- c) Noting down the data based on their classification.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

It is descriptive analysis. In analyzing the subject matters, the writer firstly interprets those poems, and then analyzes the figurative language of those poems and the last draws conclusion from that analysis.

H. Research Paper Organization

In order that, the reader can catch the content of research easily, the research paper is divided into 4 chapters, as follows:

Firstly, **Chapter I** is Introduction, which consists of background, review of the Previous study, problem of the research, limitation of the research, objective of the research, benefit of the research, research method and research paper organization. Secondly, **Chapter II** is Underlying Theory. This chapter deals with the language of literature, figurative language, history of Rupert Brooke and theoretical application. Next, **Chapter III** is Analysis and Discussion, which consist of data classification, data analysis, meaning of figurative language, and discussion of the finding. The last, **Chapter IV** is Conclusion and Suggestion.